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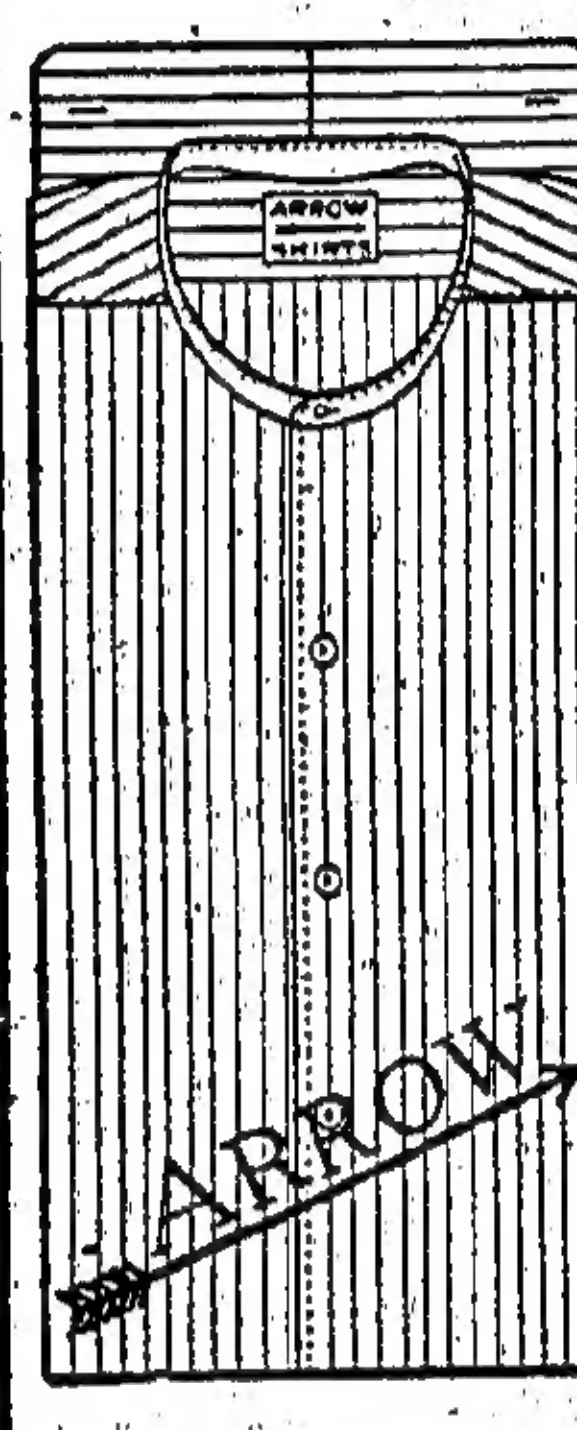
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of the
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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

EMPIRE PRESS

PLEA FOR GREATER UNITY.

Under the auspices of the Empire Press Union, a very large gathering, representative of the Australian, New Zealand, South African, and British Press, was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, on August 30th. Lord Burnham, president of the Union, occupied the chair, and interesting speeches were delivered, urging a closer unity between the Dominions and the Mother Country by means of a more ample dissemination of news of Imperial interest.

Lord Burnham, proposing the toast of the Dominion Press, said: It passes and takes the wit of man to add anything really new to the commonplace book of war oratory, but at least the circumstances of the hour make them ring more cheerfully by reason of that glorious recovery of our arms in the West—(cheers)—and in that recovery, as you well know, Dominion troops have won a special crown of undying fame on fields already soaked and sodden with their best blood. (Cheers.) Therefore, talking of the war, we can talk not with vain boasting, but with reinforced confidence. (Hear, hear.) You have seen, and are about to see, in the lines and behind the lines what has never before been seen in our old and classified society, all sorts and conditions of men and women working for the common purpose and the common ideals of the free partnership of nations. Almost without exception, our nation is at work. There are hardly any idle rich; there are relatively few idle poor. In the Napoleonic wars social order remained unchanged; now it is every day in course of adaptation to the exhaustive demands of this world war, and its even more exhausting drafts on our future potentialities. There is one phrase that we have banished for good from the glossary of our political terms, and that is the status quo ante. (Cheers.) There can be no status quo ante after this war—(hear, hear)—and what the status quo post bellum will be, we can only guess, with hope as our star. You see the shifting scenes with friendly eyes, but with detached judgment, and I do not believe a better service could have been done to the Empire than to let you see it all with the naked eye rather than by moving pictures. The first thing you are putting to the test is the veracity of the British Press. We all know the stale joke about the descriptive realism of Fleet-street as seen by our electric light, when we had it—(laughter)—and I can hear the ribald laugh at the claim that during this war the journalist has stuck closer to reality than the official narrative or the Parliamentary speech; but so I honestly believe it to have been—for journalism in the long run truth is the only paying proposition. (Hear, hear.) There never was a wiser word than Doctor Johnson's adage that "truth is the basis of all excellence." I believe that the newspaper Press in this country, and I know it is true of the Dominions Overseas, has tried consistently to tell the truth in war time, because there are always such plausible reasons for painting it over with the colours of deception, but, on the whole, I believe the less the official narrative is garbled or twisted the better for the country. (Hear, hear.) I am certain that when the war is over the governing masses for in Meredith's phrase, "Mass will be lord" will insist on being told the truth, and that secret treaties and cabalistic depositions will be consigned to the limbo of the obsolete and the corrupt. (Cheers.) Nothing in this war has required more explaining, and, in a sense, more explaining away. The newspaper Press ought to look to it that these mysteries of government are made plain and open, so that those who are asked by their votes to govern this Empire should know where they stand and whether they are being led. (Hear, hear.) In this war the more they have understood the tremendousness of the issues the stronger has been the patriotic determination to see it through to its appointed end, and the appointed end, as we all know, is complete and unqualified victory. (Cheers.) This is especially necessary in our loose stitch and free wheel Commonwealth of nations. Full understanding of the common mind, equal sharing of the generous spirit of our world policy are essential to our future unity in diversity, our future identity in difference. The newspaper Press is the natural and appropriate instrument to make this high purpose possible of attainment. We can make clear what is dim and distant. We can make smooth what is rough and repellent if we try and pull together. What produces trouble and disaster is mutual suspicion and ignorance between classes and between communities.

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.
The problems set before us are so difficult and so serious that they require less cumbersome and more efficient machinery, to solve than Parliament alone can provide or project. However, the choice of executive government for the Empire may be improved. In its constitution it will rest with the Press so to combine its working arrangements so that we may not lose by disunion, or rather want of agreement, after the war, what we ought to gain by virtue of our self-sacrifice and self-devotion. The Newspaper Press is the intelligence department of the Empire. It is flexible, but not weak; of all things it is independent, but not in revolt. By organising our service to one another in the various Dominions of the Crown more effectively and more harmoniously we can do much to help public opinion to judge right on the vast issues that rise up not against but before us on every side. We ought first and foremost to give the great Dominions overseas a better and larger place in the public eye at home. (Cheers.) The soldiers of the Empire who have fought and chummed together in this war will take no denial. They have learned to know one another; they do not mean their friendships to fall into oblivion or disrepair. (Hear, hear.) They will insist on

showing more of one another. In this City of London the old Corporation sits in Common Council. Let us have our common-council of the Empire Press, not to crush out healthy competition and distinctive individuality, but to secure a general and reasonable assent, both on moral and material grounds, to the first principles of our union, as the greatest of all the principles, which history records, and of which the greatest page of all our long annals is now being written in crimson and gold in blood and tears, by sea and land. (Cheers.) We of the Home Press have our full measure of respect and admiration for the efficiency and patriotism of the Dominion Press. It has come out of this war already with signal honour and distinction. (Cheers.) It has inspired the Dominions to the mightiness of their effort. May we lay the flattering unction to our souls that it is bone of our bone and type of our type. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. O. Fairfax (Sydney Morning Herald), chairman of the Australian delegation, said the efforts of the Empire Press Union were sincerely appreciated. Its work was important because, to a large extent, the days of self-contained States must be largely over. Even the United States, with almost everything necessary for life within its own borders, had spread its activities over the world. If that were true of the United States how much more must it apply to the Overseas Dominions in their relatively undeveloped state. The future of these Dominions lay in the democracy, and the Press must educate that democracy so that they might choose leaders and policy well; and in order to do so, they must have the widest possible service of news throughout the world. If the Dominions were to carry on their part in the war it was all-important in order to get the latest information that the Press should not be crippled in connection with cabled news. It was vital that the freest possible cabling should be allowed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. W. Earle (Wellington), responding on behalf of the New Zealand delegates, said the Press of London and the Press of Britain owed something more to itself and to the Empire than to supply merely a news service which it thought would be popular with its readers. The Press of the Empire, and especially of Great Britain, owed a duty to the public in the matter of educating it as to the conditions existing in the different parts of the Empire—(cheers)—and unless the Press of Britain took a lead in this direction there was possibility of misunderstanding and of future trouble. When the delegates set out on the present visit they had a very full and complete knowledge of the material effort Britain had made in the war. They knew that Britain had produced a mighty army. His complaint was that the British Press had not concerned itself with the Overseas Dominions and their interests. (Hear, hear.) In this respect the British Press had neglected its duties. And that applied with equal force to British statesmen and politicians. (Hear, hear, and a Voice "More!") Yes, more so. Politicians, journalists, business men, and men of leisure came from overseas and got in touch with the sentiments of the Mother Country, and so understood something of the conditions here. By that means, and by means of their news service, the Dominions were in touch with the Mother Country. But did British statesmen or British journalists or business men visit the remote parts of the Empire like New Zealand? If a better understanding were to be maintained, it must be based on a fuller and deeper knowledge of one another. (Cheers.) Before coming here the delegates knew something of the material effort Britain had put forth in this war. But the spirit of the British people which had enabled this great country to maintain that effort under an ever-increasing burden, they were not able fully to appreciate. That spirit had been brought home to them as a result of their tour. (Cheers.) They had travelled a great deal, and had seen scores of miles of country and what they had seen around the suburbs of the great cities innumerable patches of kitchen gardens. Nothing could have brought home to them so clearly the unity of the effort of Britain in this war as these little patches of kitchen gardens. It was proof that every one who could possibly do so was putting forth his or her effort to help in this fight. (Cheers.) The delegates had been down the Clyde, and had seen where the Fleet was built, which would mean a great deal when next the Hun dared to come out. (Cheers.) They had been through the munition works, and had seen what the women workers were doing for Britain. (Cheers.) They had seen all these things, and the impression left was—we will fight on and on until a victory is ensured which will bring a peace at our dictation. (Cheers.)

NO PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.
Mr. Ward Jackson (Rand Daily Mail) said:—They had been all round the country, and the prevailing impression they had gained was one of the extraordinary matter-of-fact persistency with which the inhabitants of the British Isles were meeting the circumstances brought about by the war. He was sorry the Germans could not more fully realise what that spirit of revolt, but not of a bad revolt, it was a spirit of determination to see to it that at the end of the war the people would lead a life of perfect freedom and happiness, and extend the same throughout the world. (Cheers.) They occasionally heard about peace by negotiation. In the Dominions the feeling was that the time for negotiation passed when Germany violated Belgium. (Hear, hear.) If such a peace was concluded by the Allies, we should be false to our destiny, we should be false to our dead. (Cheers.) God forbid that we should ever put our name to a peace of that kind. From what he had seen he was confident the spirit of Great Britain was in the contrary direction—that it was a spirit of fight to the last ditch and the last man for freedom and for the right. (Cheers.)

Dr. Engelenburg (Die Volkzeit, Pretoria) said what had struck him most during his visit was the remarkable spirit, not so much among the leaders of public opinion as among the men, women, and children generally. The duty of the Press, he remarked, was to maintain a healthy mentality among its readers; to use moderate language and to set an example. (Continued at foot of next column.)

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RESULTS OF FIRST CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The first of the series of Club Championship events of the season was sailed off on Saturday under most favourable weather conditions, a fairly moderate E.N.E. breeze prevailing throughout.

The course for all classes was official course No. 2—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance: 8 miles.

With the exception of the Handicap class, all other classes were fully represented, and it is hoped that the owners of Handicap class boats will make an effort to have their boats sailed in all future races of the season.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing		Corrected
		Course	Time	
	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Dione	Scratch	4:17.35	4:17.35	
Rolla		4:21.57	4:21.57	
Jessica	1.20	4:28.20	—	
Diana	6.00	4:34.06	4:18.06	
Colleen	6.00	D.N.S.	—	
Dorothea	6.00	D.N.S.	—	

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dione	7	7
(2) Diana	5	5
(3) Rolla	4	4
(4) Jessica	—	—
(5) Colleen	—	—
(6) Dorothea	—	—

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing		Corrected
		Course	Time	
	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Ailsa	Scratch	4:42.11	4:42.11	
Bonita		4:48.20	4:48.20	
Daphne		4:43.16	4:43.16	
Halcyon		4:49.23	4:49.23	

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Ailsa	5	5
(2) Daphne	3	3
(3) Bonita	2	2
(4) Halcyon	1	1

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing		Corrected
		Course	Time	
	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Ursula	Scratch	5:00.54	5:00.54	
Dawn		5:18.50	5:18.50	
Lysbeth		5:09.54	5:09.54	
Ursula		D.N.S.	—	
Ursula		6:10.22	6:10.22	

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Ursula	6	6
(2) Lysbeth	4	4
(3) Dawn	3	3
(4) Ursula	2	2
(5) Ursula	—	—

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing		Corrected
		Course	Time	
	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Gael	Scratch	5:33.11	5:33.11	
Tonnisset		D.N.S.	—	
Joan		5:50.00	5:50.00	
Thecla		6:03.10	6:03.10	
Dorothy		5:55.37	5:55.37	
Ashore		D.N.F.	—	

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Gael	7	7
(2) Joan	5	5
(3) Dorothy	4	4
(4) Thecla	3	3
(5) Tonnisset	—	—
(6) Ashore	—	—

SLAVES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has addressed a memorial to the Right Hon. Walter Long submitting a hope that the King may now be advised to proclaim the abolition of the legal status of slavery in German East Africa, and that no contracts in human beings shall be recognised as valid. It is believed that at the outbreak of the war there were 165,000 slaves in German East Africa who were being emancipated as slowly as 3,000 only per annum. The principal reason against a declaration of emancipation was its heavy cost, but it is submitted that such a system of slavery should be abolished, and it is recalled that the late Lord Cromer termed it as being "only one degree less hateful than the abominable traffic in slaves."

ration and tact in upholding the morale of the race, not only as long as the war lasted, but in the very difficult time of reconstruction.

"INVASION OF NEW ZEALAND."

Sir Thomas Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand), proposing the health of the Chairman, said it was well known that the Germans selected New Zealand in the Southern Hemisphere for annexation. It was also known that for this purpose their plans were complete. They intended to erect a fort in the port of Akaroa, and they declared they would reduce the people of New Zealand to a position of slavery because, they said, they were a pleasure-loving race. They intended to make them build a fort sufficiently strong to make the success of an attack impossible. When the delegates went over to France they would see how near the Germans were to attaining that end. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) They would see that the Germans were at present concerned in protecting their own miserable skins from the attacks of those who were pursuing the barbarians into their own land. And so it would continue, and the Germans would be more busy in defending their own country than in endeavouring to enslave those in distant lands. (Cheers.)

Lord Burnham, acknowledging the compliment, said it was a pleasure to welcome the genial presence of Sir Thomas Mackenzie and that of his two gallant sons, one of whom had lost his sight, but not his spirit, by his splendid gallantry on the field. (Cheers.) On behalf of those present he wished them a prosperous and happy future and a reward for their fine, outstanding patriotism. (Cheers.)

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

AN OMNIBUS VOTE OF THANKS.

Mrs. Gurner, Acting President of the Ministering Children's League, announces that \$11,800, has already been counted from the proceeds of sale held by the Ministering Children's League. A full statement will be issued on completion of the receipts.

Mrs. Gurner wishes especially to thank Commander Gibson, Mr. Steed, and the Petty Officers and men of H.M.S. *Tamara*, for their indefatigable work of decorating the stalls and assistance with accounts and entertainments; the Army Ordnance for their valuable assistance in supplying furniture and taking gate money; the P.W.D. for erecting stalls, etc.; the General Electric Light Company for supply of extra lighting; the local papers for advertising space; Mrs. McPherson, Miss Hastings, Mr. Bird and Mr. Millington for designing posters; the Hongkong Cadet Corps, under Cadet Lieut. Beard, and Girl Guides for help in the grounds; and the French and Italian Convents for kind contributions.

Thanks are also due to Mrs. Mitchell for her energetic work in producing the attractive play "Cissie in Toyland," by Quarry Bay Branch; to the Victoria Branch for their charming dances; the children being trained by Mrs. Harri Walker; and to Mr. Henke and his assistants for the novel and attractive Wizard's Cave.

Properties were kindly lent by Mr. Komor, Mrs. Gurner, Lieutenant Commander Stagg, Mrs. Knight and Messrs. Powell.

Tea Garden.—Mrs. Ross-Thompson and Mrs. Montagu Harston, with particularly to thank:—Commander Myburgh and the Royal Naval Canteen for supplying crockery, spoons and knives; the Army Service and Ordnance Corps (per Captains Buck and Brewster) for supplying benches, chairs, tables and stores; Messrs. Wiseman for crockery and tables; the Hongkong Hotel for crockery, tables, linen and sandwiches; Messrs. Ah Ling for tables, chairs, crockery and teapots; Messrs. Nagasawa for paper doilies; Mrs. Robertson for three large tea urns; Chief Writer Duffing, First Writer Wain, and Shipwright Harding of H.M.S. *Tamara*, for acting as gate keepers; Gunner Hammond for helping with the boilers; P.W.D. for putting up fencing, etc.; the Electric Light Co. for installing and supplying lights; H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. Gurner for supplying ice-cream; the Hon. Mr. Landale for giving sugar; the Dairy Farm Co. for supplying all milk and butter; Mr. H. Ruttonjee for giving Ceylon tea; the Standard Oil Co. for giving tins for boiling water in, and all those who went cakes, sandwiches and donations and to all ladies who so kindly assisted at the stalls and served at the tea tables.

COLONY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of August, 1918:—

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June, 1918	
Revenue from 1st to 31st August, 1918	\$5,921,011.13
Expenditure from 1st to 31st August, 1918	\$3,225,446.87
Balance	\$2,695,564.26
Expenditure from 1st to 31st August, 1918	\$2,948,452.00
Balance	\$2,948,452.00
*—Crown Agents' accounts for Jan. also included.	

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

WINTER UNIFORM.
All ranks are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Bino uniform, belt, cap and cover. No other equipment need be carried.

Tuesday, November 5th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon and Band.

6.00 p.m.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, November 6th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance.

6.00 p.m.—No. 6 Platoon.

Thursday, November 7th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon.

6.00 p.m.—Engineers and Drummers.

Friday, November 8th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon.

6.00 p.m.—Mounted Police.

Stores officers will attend these parades. Members not in possession of winter uniform need not attend. They will make written application through their Unit Commanders for an issue of uniform.

BAND PRACTICES—6 p.m.

Fridays, 8th, 15th and 22nd November.

Tuesdays, 12th and 19th November.

DISMISSED.

P.O. 168 Teling Kam Tong.

November 4th, 1918.

DARING BURGLARY IN THE CITY.**FOUR ADJOINING SHOPS BROKEN INTO.****HOOTY ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$3,000.**

After several weeks' immunity from serious robberies, the city was startled by the news, yesterday morning, that a daring and ingenious series of burglaries had been committed between Sunday night and the early hours of yesterday. Four adjoining shops in Queen's Road Central were broken into, namely, Sennet Frères' jewellery store, the Nikko curio store, Brewer & Co.'s book store, and the French store, and property to the value of about \$3,000 is reported to have been stolen, Sennet Frères being the chief victims.

The first intimation of the occurrence was the discovery made by the managers of the respective establishments, who noticed large holes which had been bored right through the walls of the shops. The cash boxes were then examined, and the Police, who were notified, inspected the premises carefully.

The thieves entered the French store by means of a duplicate key, evidently manufactured for the purpose. They must have carefully closed the door behind them, as a European constable, who was patrolling the pavement from the Hongkong Hotel corner to the Astor House Hotel for the greater part of the night, did not hear any suspicious noise.

Inside the French store the thieves not only extracted \$22.50 from the cash-box but also helped themselves to some candy, apples, bottles of perfume, etc., valued at about \$50.

The entry into Messrs. Brewer's book-store, next door, was effected through a circular hole, which the thieves made for themselves through the wall. This, by the way, was no easy task, as the wall is about eighteen inches thick. Here, too, the thieves helped themselves to the contents of the cash-box, \$70. They evidently spent some time in Brewer's, for on the floor were found several pieces of apple peel and a glass of water, indicating that the men had paused for refreshment.

Nikko's art store was entered by a breach made in the wooden partition separating it from Brewer's. The daring of the thieves in choosing this method of moving next door, where they might have been detected from the pavement through the glass-window pane, instead of boring a hole further back, as they had already done when entering Brewer's, showed that they did not mind taking risks. In Nikko's the safe was opened with a skeleton key and \$100 in silver and notes were taken from a little iron-dispatch-box which the thieves had to prise open. A case of silver-backed brushes, valued at \$30, was also removed.

The thieves obtained access to Sennet Frères by the same method that they had adopted before, except that they found their passage blocked by a show-case, through which they sawed a hole. The breach they made opened into the manager's office. They made their biggest haul in this store. The big iron safe, in which most of the valuable jewellery is deposited at night, was far too tough a proposition for them, and they had to perforce be content with a large number of silver watches and other articles of jewellery, the total value of which is provisionally estimated at between \$2,000 and \$3,000. It is, of course, possible that this figure may be increased when the examination of stock is completed. There was a fairly large sum of money in one of the drawers but it escaped the thieves' attention. The value of their booty would have been largely increased had they exercised a little more discrimination in the choice of the articles, for they took away some cheap imitation pearl necklaces and left some very valuable ones behind.

It would appear that the thieves left the shops by the same way as they had entered them. By this means they not only escaped the attention of the European constable but also that of the Indian watchman, employed by Sennet Frères, who was lying on a charpoy outside the shop. They must have spent at least three hours in boring the holes in the walls. The Police are of opinion that the gang consisted of at least four men.

A European visitor on the first floor of the Hongkong Hotel, just above Sennet Frères, is stated to have heard unusual noises issuing from below a little after mid-night, but took no steps to ascertain the cause because it seemed to him as if the noise came from the street.

The only noise he could have heard was the persistent thud either of a pickaxe or a crow-bar, which the thieves used in their tunnelling operations.

The Police are watching the Canton boats carefully and a special patrol has been detailed to inspect the pawnshops.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.**CHINESE AMAH CHARGED.**

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a young Chinese amah employed by Mrs. Kwan, wife of Dr. Kwan, of No. 40, Caine Road, was charged with stealing jewellery, valued at about \$2,300, from her mistress.

Inspector Grant stated that defendant hailed from the same village as Mrs. Kwan, by whom she had been treated very kindly. She had been with Mrs. Kwan for over three years, and during the last eighteen months four or five larcenies had taken place in the house, though it was difficult for an outsider to gain admittance. Last week a box containing money and jewellery to the value of about \$1,646 was found to be missing. The Police were informed, and they made inquiries. Suspicion fell upon the defendant, who was carefully watched by the inmates. On Saturday morning Dr. Kwan's son, who was searching the premises, noticed some paper in one of the drain pipes which ran along the retaining wall at the back of the house and adjoined defendant's room. Being curious, he examined it, and, to his surprise, discovered a pair of diamond ear-rings, valued at \$300, which had been stolen in June last. Defendant then admitted that she had stolen the jewellery, adding that the jewel-box was hidden on the top of the wardrobe. She further stated that a few pieces of the jewellery she had stolen had been melted down and subsequently made into jewellery for herself.

Defendant denied the charge. She said she found the diamond ear-rings in a hole in the wall, and she removed the jewel-box from the table and placed it on the wardrobe.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

"OUR DAY."**COLLECTING TINS.**

The following is a list of the amounts collected in the streets on the morning of "Our Day."

No. 1, \$37.65; 2, \$45.55; 3, \$32.75; 4, \$24.55; 5, \$38.15; 6, \$20.33; 7, \$34.55; 10, \$31.80; 11, \$28.94; 12, \$23.70; 13, \$28.00; 14, \$49.75; 15, \$3.15; 16, \$46.30; 17, \$18.30; 18, \$48.40; 19, \$24.29; 20, \$100.85; 21, \$37.75; 22, \$92.90; 23, \$11.50; 24, \$39.10; 25, \$39.43; 26, \$24.70; 27, \$50.05; 28, \$25; 29, \$17.85; 30, \$22.84; 31, \$23.35; 32, \$9.03; 33, \$37.06; 34, \$13.40; 35, \$12.95; 36, \$33.32; 37, \$20.63; 38, \$24.21; 39, \$26.50; 40, \$110.80; 41, \$36.87; 42, \$18.67; 43, \$361.20; 44, \$179.00; 45, \$189.80; 46, \$145.40.

No. 47, \$112.50; 48, \$98.10; 49, \$73.80; 50, \$140.15; 51, \$48.80; 52, \$19.08; 53, \$8.90; 54, \$19.55; 55, \$18.30; 56, \$9.17; 57, \$10.84; 58, \$43.01; 59, \$15.45; 60, \$22.95; 61, \$20.19; 62, \$24.40; 63, \$27.50; 64, \$27.50; 65, \$40.30; 66, \$118.55; 67, \$44.10; 68, \$31.70; 69, \$54.40; 70, \$37.15; 71, \$45.55; 72, \$21.00; 73, \$14.60; 74, \$48.80; 75, \$38.70; 76, \$15.55; 77, \$14.50; 78, \$39.38; 79, \$13.30; 80, \$112.06; 81, \$67.80; 82, \$1.00; 83, \$28.00; 84, \$32.30; 85, \$16.91; 86, \$58.90; 87, \$136.10; 88, \$196.91; 89, \$109.90; 90, \$10.00; 91, \$4.00; 92, \$7.65; 93, \$57.00; 94, \$17.00; 95, \$31.40.

No. 300, \$34.70; 301, \$89.00; 302, \$38.90; 303, \$44.75; 304, \$37.80; 305, \$27.85; 306, \$21.50; 307, \$17.00; 308, \$28.30; 309, \$37.50; 310, \$65.00; 311, \$40.90; 312, \$30.50; 313, \$51.40; 314, \$47.10; 315, \$102.15; 316, \$12.35; 317, \$10.75; 318, \$8.90; 319, \$14.50; 320, \$3.40; 321, \$10.50; 322, \$15.41; 323, \$8.70; 324, \$24.50; 325, \$80.00; 326, \$32.95; 327, \$42.10; 328, \$31.50; 329, \$34.50; 330, \$55.70; 331, \$78.35; 332, \$100.90; 333, \$56.05; 334, \$111.65; 335, \$17.75; 336, \$23.20; 337, \$29.71; 338, \$31.87; 339, \$11.35; 340, \$15.55; 341, \$14.70; 342, \$16.85; 343, \$22.85; 344, \$31.05; 345, \$102.35; 346, \$11.85; 347, \$19.05; 348, \$41.85; 349, \$25.80; 350, \$43.80; 351, \$22.95; 352, \$14.10; 353, \$23.15; 354, \$347.35; 355, \$32.00; 356, \$30.10; 357, \$28.01; 358, \$34.55; 359, \$13.70; 360, \$13.75; 361, \$10.20; 362, \$13.60; 363, \$13.60; 364, \$9.50; 365, \$28.60; 366, \$40.60; 367, \$39.90; 368, \$44.10; 369, \$37.60; 370, \$18.55; 371, \$18.10; 372, \$7.50; 373, \$22.55; 374, \$20.80; 375, \$20.30; 376, \$25.30; 377, \$23.05; 378, \$4.20; 379, \$14.35; 380, \$130.00; 381, \$38.10; 382, \$49.70; 383, \$86.70.

No. 400, \$4.65; 401, \$11.00; 402, \$13.85; 403, \$11.44; 404, \$11.35; 405, \$11.73; 406, \$10.50; 407, \$29.24; 408, \$15.50; 409, \$8.40; 410, \$37.58; 411, \$78.80; 412, \$18.25; 413, \$32.87; 414, \$101.15; 415, \$50.40; 416, \$24.60; 417, \$47.83; 418, \$7.00; 419, \$48.21; 420, \$48.45; 421, \$17.70; 422, \$10.15; 423, \$38.80; 424, \$10.90; 425, \$6.70; 426, \$30.45; 427, \$12.00; 428, \$37.65; 429, \$12.56; 430, \$34.85; 431, \$38.80; 432, \$65.50; 433, \$63.85; 434, \$132.35; 435, \$81.50; 436, \$57.45; 437, \$60.30; 438, \$32.50; 439, \$72.00; 440, \$158.70; 441, \$192.85; 442, \$116.30; 443, \$213.20; 444, \$155.20; 445, \$57.50; 446, \$90.50; 447, \$110.90; 448, \$79.50; 449, \$228.60; 450, \$28.80; 451, \$42.80; 452, \$68.10; 453, \$55.00; 454, \$67.50; 455, \$30.00; 456, \$35.55; 457, \$45.50; 458, \$44.50; 459, \$48.10; 460, \$68.90; 461, \$50.27; 462, \$77.07; 463, \$124.00; 464, \$50.75; 465, \$136.10; 466, \$35.90; 467, \$63.65; 468, \$27.60; 469, \$28.75; 470, \$39.45; 471, \$31.65; 472, \$30.00; 473, \$23.05; 474, \$122.15; 475, \$42.05; 476, \$48.20; 477, \$29.70; 478, \$22.15; 479, \$24.70; 480, \$1.45; 481, \$21.53.

No. 500, \$28.60.

Proceeds of various foreign coins, estimated \$3.00.

Total, \$13,794.45.

LIFE AFTER DEATH.**COMMUNION OF SPIRIT WITH THE DEPARTED.**

This interesting subject was discussed by the Rev. E. Copley Moyle at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning. Taking as his text 1st Thess. IV, 13, "We would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning them that fall asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as the rest, which have no hope," the reverend gentleman said:—

Last Friday was the Festival of all Saints. It is a festival which has been observed for over 1,000 years in the English Church, in fact ever since the year 854 A.D. It comes at the end of the Christian year, and is a constant reminder to us that, besides the many saints whom we commemorate on certain days throughout the year, there is a vast number whose names are unknown to us but whose lives have been lived for God and whose influence and example may still be felt by us. It is the day when our thoughts turn naturally to those friends and relatives of our own who have lived and died in the Christian faith and are now passed behind the veil which separates us here in this world from the unseen world of spirits. The Festival of all Saints witnesses to the instinct, deep in the heart of man, that man survives physical death.

Wherever man has risen above the lowest stages of animal life he has become conscious of a life within him which will survive death. The Jews of old gradually came to the belief, which was commonly held by them in the time of Christ, that man survives physical death. The hopeless sayings of some of the Old Testament writers about death, though still held by the Sadducees in Christ's time, had largely yielded to the belief of the Pharisees that man's spirit lives on through death. And the same belief came to be held amongst the most highly civilised nations of the old world. The Egyptians and the Greeks believed in man's survival after death.

And at the present time one can sometimes note that people who have abandoned the Christian faith yet hold that man lives beyond death. For example, Renan, the French sceptic, dedicates his "Life of Jesus" to the memory of his dead sister, and invokes her soul to reveal to him those truths which are greater than the grave and take away the fear of death. The Catholic doctrine of the Communion of Saints, in which we have just declared our belief, meets this instinct of human nature and puts upon it the seal of divine truth. The Christian Revelation assures us that "this mortal must put on immortality," and that "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living for all live unto Him."

That personal identity survives the death of the body is one of the leading thoughts of the Festival of all Saints, but our belief in the Communion of Saints means much more than this. It means that the blessed dead still take an interest in us, and no doubt they influence us more than we may suspect. Communion of spirit with the departed is not a visionary and emotional fellowship, but a reality. It is based on our union in the life of God. If we believe in the continued existence of our departed friends and relatives we shall naturally expect that they will be anxious to influence us for good. This they can certainly do by their prayers, and perhaps they may be permitted to help us in other ways. That we are not actively conscious of their efforts is no proof that they are not working for our benefit. How often when they were on earth we were unaware of what they did for us, and yet they were influencing us all the time. Now that they are freed from the limitations of the body and are living spiritual lives, their influence will surely be greater and stronger. And we can help them at least by our prayers. They are not yet perfect, and though we may not be able to know in detail what they need yet we can pray that they may rest in peace and make progress in holiness, and have hereafter a joyful resurrection.

The old objection to praying for the departed was one which was rapidly dying out in England before the war, and it has now succumbed to the natural desire of the many bereaved souls amongst us to pray for their dead. To pray for the dead is a custom which has the authority of the earliest ages of Christianity, and, as such prayers were

offered in the Jewish synagogues, we can be sure that our Blessed Lord frequently joined in such prayers, and so they have the sanction of His use. Death is a stage in our life. Men have not reached their final state when they die; we believe that even the best Christians have much progress to make in the unseen world before they are perfect and fit for the vision of God, and in that progress our prayers can help them.

In the past it has often seemed to me that the signs of mourning and woe, which are often so conspicuous at a funeral, are very much out of place if the funeral is that of a Christian. Death must always be solemn and awe-inspiring, but it need not be overwhelmingly sad for if your friend is a Christian his death is for certain the entrance to a higher, nobler, happier life. To be full of sadness, and to insist on expressing it in dismal garments and thick black-edged paper, is a form of selfishness. I should like to see all black banished from our funerals, and to have much more of praise and hope in our thoughts at that time. The funeral service strikes the note of praise and thanksgiving, which is the true note. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." "We give Thee hearty thanks for that it hath pleased Thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world." The most suitable hymn for the funeral of a Christian is, it seems to me, that one numbered 140 in our Hymn Book. "Jesus lives; no longer now can thy terrors, Death, appal us."

It is one of the good results of the present war, when so many young men have passed into the other world, that there has been much less mourning for the dead, and a greater readiness to put aside the dismal clothes that mourners used to wear.

St. Ambrose, one of the early Christian writers, regards the excessive grief of mourners as befitting the heathen but as quite out of place in a Christian. "Let there be this difference," he writes, "between the servants of Christ and the worshippers of idols, that the latter weep for their friends, whom they suppose to have perished for ever."

But for us, for whom death is not the end of our nature, but of this life only, since our nature itself is restored to a better state, let the advent of death wipe away all tears.

Undue sadness and grief for the departed arise from our thinking too exclusively of what they were to us, instead of dwelling on their present happiness and on their present fellowship with us.

It has been suggested that it is quite possible that if we are sad and full of grief it may affect their happiness. Some of you may know a poem by the poet Barnes in which this thought is enforced. A mother dreams that she sees her own dead child joining in a procession in the Children's Kingdom. Each child carries a lighted lamp, lighted in honour of the children's King. One lamp alone is dim, one child's joy alone is damped. It is her own child, and as he passes her, she sees that his lamp is out and he says to her: "Your tears put it out, mother; never mourn." The same thought is expressed by Longfellow:—

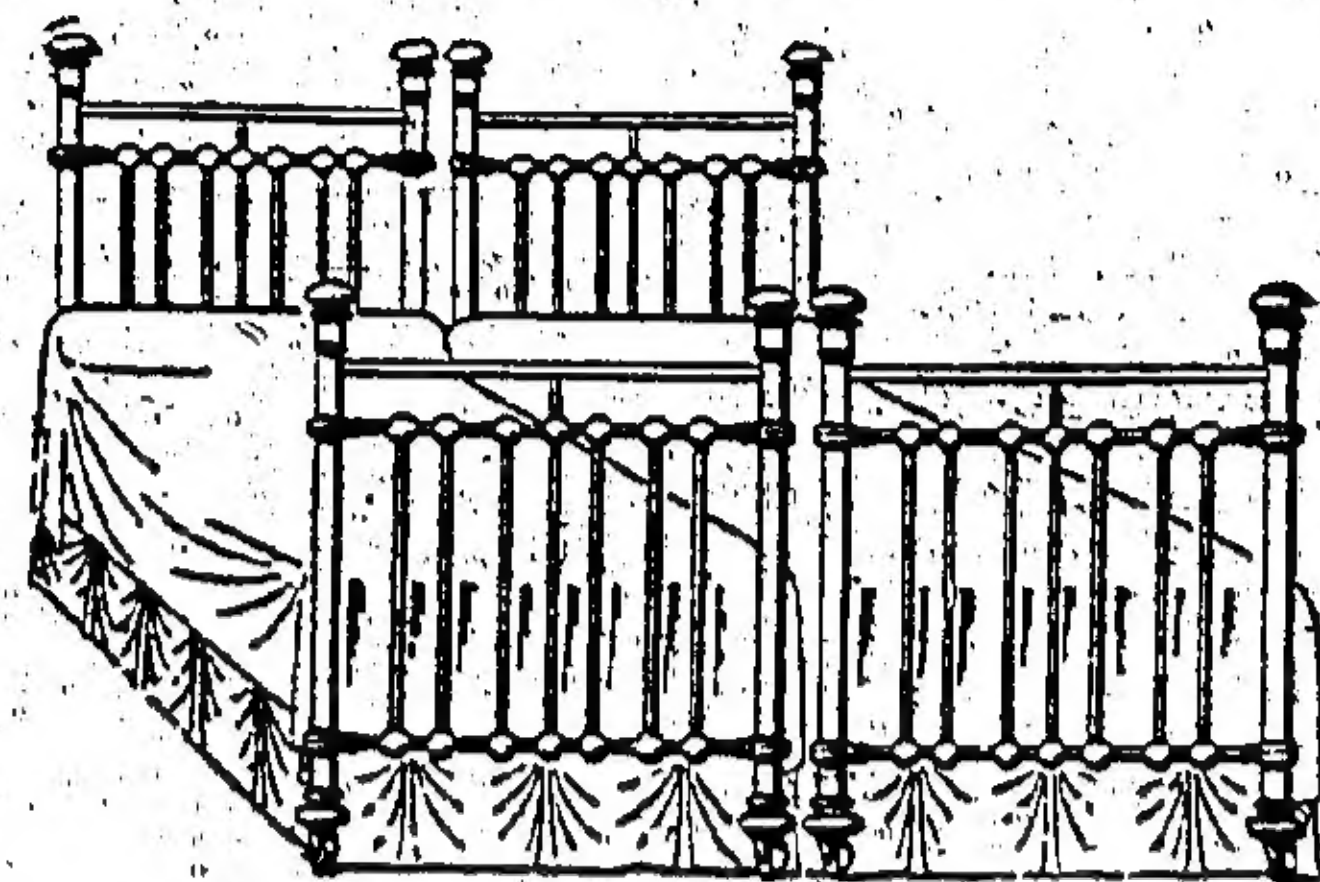
"We are ghosts of the departed—
Souls of those who once were with you."
Hither have we come to try you,
Hither have we come to warn you,
Cries of grief and lamentation,
Reek us in the Blessed Islands,
Cries of anguish from the living,
Calling back their friend departed
Sadder us with useless sorrow."

A modern writer on the subject of the funerals in the early Church says: "The Christian Church gave to the funeral procession, somewhat of the character of a triumph. Those who took part in it carried in their hands branches of palm and olive, as those who celebrated a victory. They strewed over the body leaves of laurel and ivy, the emblems of immortality. They carried lighted lamps or torches in like token of Christian joy. They did not march in sad silence to the grave, but they chanted as they went hymns of hope and joy."

Let us try to get back to the spirit and thought of the early Church in this matter. So far, we have been thinking of those who die as Christians, but perhaps someone is thinking "What of those who have died in this religion, who have lived and died in sin unrepentant and unforgiven. Must we not mourn for them?" Before the Reformation in England the Church, with a merciful tenderness, kept the day after All Saints' Day as All Souls' Day, a day on which to remember and pray for the failures and the sinners and the unrepentant who had passed out of this life unwakened and unedified. It is a loss that the day is not now marked for this purpose in our prayer book, and we may hope that when our Prayer Book is revised the observance of All Souls' Day will be restored. Revelation is not explicit on the state of those who die without faith in Christ, but we know that God's mercy is over all His works, and we may with confidence leave them to the mercy of God, who is the Father of all men.

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WHITE ENAMEL.**THIS PATTERN BRASS MOUNTED.**

SIZE 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. EACH.

THE PAIR **\$90.00** THE PAIR.**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

13

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No. 203 Lubricating Graphite—pure, absolutely gritless. Ground and air-floated to an impalpably fine powder. For general use in engine rooms and power plants. Put up in 1, 5 and 25-lb. tins, and in kegs and barrels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

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Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystals. Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.
HONGKONG AGENCY.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned, leaving Hongkong for the North early in November for a period of about three or four months, begs to inform that all inquiries concerning the RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET may be addressed to the Agency, at St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, where they will be attended to by his Assistant in charge.

B. N. SHNITNIKOFF,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 4th, 1918. [2923]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press." [2924]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKIN'S BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Road, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well known GAME PIES, PORK PIES, BRAWNS, PORK SAUSAGES, PRIME FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED PORK.

Shanghai, November 1st, 1918. [2917]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN. [2539]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bruthy & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 4,000 dozen bottles at post price.

Apply by letter to "AERATED WATER PLANT," Care of Hongkong Daily Press, or Care of General Post Office, Box No. 320. [2918]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 square feet, suitable for storing coal, &c. From January, 1st 1919.

Apply to—KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., 243, Des Voeux Road Central. [2919]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2940]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Building. 3000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2941]

FOR SALE.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lot of Seeds and take good care of the Garden. Then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO., No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

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CLEANLINESS, COMFORT.

GOOD ATTENDANCE AND

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Are GUARANTEED at

WISEMAN'S.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407. Office 2818.

[2508]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.86%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2538]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road,

where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2537]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

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NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.86%.

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th,

1918.

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NOVEMBER 20th, 1918.

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FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLI-

CATION TO THE—

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Manager.

Hongkong, October 25th, 1918. [2536]

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

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[19]

DEATH.

ANON.—Killed in action on August 24th, in his 31st year, Lieut. FRED A. ARON, South Lancs Regt., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Aron, South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester. [2935]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1918.

IMPROVEMENTS OF CANTON AS A PORT.

A few weeks ago we were able to announce that there was a scheme under consideration for the improvement of Canton as a port. The Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung has now issued a report upon the subject, which can be summarised in simple language, although those interested in the actual details should study closely the document itself. The present state of affairs is that any vessel which draws "more than 22' 7" feet cannot enter the Canton River every day in the year." Canton Harbour itself is closed to ships with a draft of more than 12' 4" feet, except at spring tides, and such vessels must discharge their cargo at Hongkong. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Colony, the Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE drew attention to the general tendency all over the world to increase the capacity of ocean-going ships, and therefore it need not be feared that Canton harbour can ever be made to supersede this port. Any improvement of Canton might, of course, deflect some of the ocean shipping, but when the railway runs through from Kowloon to Hankow the most Southern terminals may be expected to deal with nearly all the trade. After all, the Canton River has its limitations, and these proposals suggest that "Canton Harbour as now situated can hardly claim to rise to any importance except for the coasting trade." Allusion is made to the prac-

ticability of establishing a good harbour lower down the river, and, of course, it is not impossible to imagine efforts being made to develop Whampoa. That, however, would mean that goods for Canton must be transferred at Whampoa, and there is no reason why the work should not continue to be done in Hongkong, where all the facilities are already provided. The magnitude of any such project for developing Whampoa is so great, the data available at present so incomplete, and the expense involved so considerable that it does not fall within the region of practical politics. For our own part we doubt very much whether it will be carried out in the life-time of the present generation. Thus the only project for immediate decision is concerned with the approaches to Canton, and comprises (a) the improvement of the Back Reach, and (b) the improvement of the Second Bar. The first is considered to be most urgent. The proposed works are estimated to cost \$2,175,000 (Hongkong currency) and to occupy four years in their execution. The idea is that the money "should be raised by a yearly taxation of the value of the trade passing through the Maritime Customs in Canton," and it has been calculated that an additional tax of 0.25% would produce about three-fifths of the sum, required. It is said in the Report, very much in the way that we commence a fairy story to children, "supposing" that the Central Government and the Provincial Government each guarantee one-fifth of the cost, then each year there would be available \$540,000 Hongkong dollars, and the scheme could be completed in five years. The present financial straits of the Peking and Canton Governments do not encourage much hope that the money will be forthcoming from these sources in the immediate future. In any case, the Government at Canton is too erratic to attract industry, and it is almost inevitable that Hongkong will become the industrial centre of South China.

We congratulate Admiral TAN HSIA TANG, Director-General, and Captain OLIVERSON, Engineer-in-Chief, of the Board of Conservancy, upon the work which has been accomplished since that organisation was established in 1914. At times we are inclined to despair of the progress of trade and industry in China, but at others we are encouraged by the knowledge that information on all sorts of subjects connected with the country is accumulating. Publications such as those issued by the Board contain a great deal of most useful scientific information; about rainfall, the rivers and other physical features of the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Even if the actual proposals embodied in this Report are not carried out immediately, the time and energy spent upon accumulating the data, and the deductions drawn therefrom, will not have been wasted. For the success of any such improvement definite data is essential; it is the foundation upon which must be built any practical scheme, and if the foundations have not been well and truly laid there is little hope of obtaining value for money spent. In this Report acknowledgement is made to the Chinese Maritime Customs Service for valuable assistance, and the thought occurs to us that much more use could be made of that admirable organisation in the interests of science. We do not forget that it was due to the initiative of the Customs officials that the Chinese Postal system was inaugurated, and we think that a Bureau of Science might be attached to it, at any rate for a time. Later on, perhaps, the Bureau would become a separate organisation; but at present that seems to be the most feasible method of collecting information about the physical and other scientific features of this great country. It often takes a long time to collect scientific data, and it is essential that readings be taken over a period of years in order to make useful comparisons. At present, when any suggestions about railways, roads, flood prevention, and similar matters are under discussion the lack of scientific data is apt to make speculation take the place of trustworthy information.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese boy, who was charged with snatching a silver ear-ring from a little girl in the Western Market, was sentenced by Mr. Wood to receive eight strokes with cane.

No cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give the first of a new series of organ recitals in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next, Nov. 11th, at 8 p.m. The collection will be in aid of the Organ Fund.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. H. P. White are leaving the Colony to-day to attend the Races at Shanghai next week. Mr. Brooks Smith, a Shanghai visitor, returns to-morrow.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Wood sentenced a returned banished to a year's hard labour and four hours' stocks for coming back to the Colony before his time had expired. The prisoner was also sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a blanket, the sentences to run concurrently.

The drawing of the raffle for the four chairs presented by Captain Jones of the *Cheung Chow*, which have been on exhibition at Messrs. Powell & Co. took place yesterday evening, the winner being Mr. May, of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. The ticket number was 233. The raffle realised \$58 4s. 6d. which is being presented to Mrs. Milroy's "Khaki Bag." The sum will be forwarded to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund. Up to date \$548 4s. 6d. has been sent by the "Khaki Bag" to the above Fund.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

MR. A. R. LOWE ELECTED TO VACANT SEAT.

Mr. A. R. Lowe, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Hongkong, was yesterday elected by a majority of six votes to the seat on the Licensing Board rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. E. Shellim.

The election aroused little interest. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with Mr. G. A. Woodcock were in charge of the ballot box, and had a very dull time. Only 42 Justices of the Peace exercised their right to vote and when the papers were counted at 5.30 p.m. the result was found to be as follows:—

Mr. A. R. Lowe 24 votes.
Mr. A. Denison 18 votes.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. A. F. MCINTOSH.

BY MEMBERS OF TAIKOO DOCK-YARD STAFF.

At the Hongkong Hotel, yesterday evening, the European staff of the Taikoo Dockyard gave a farewell dinner to Mr. A. F. McIntosh, an assistant of the Dock Company, and his wife who are leaving the Colony shortly.

Mr. T. L. Scott presided at the dinner and the attendance numbered over fifty.

Mr. A. Hamilton, in a happy little speech, gave the toast of "Our Guests," and wished Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh "bon voyage." He also presented them with a silver spirit kettle and a cake basket.

Mr. McIntosh replied, thanking all friends for their kind wishes and hand-some present.

After this little ceremony there was an enjoyable musical programme including the following items:—Pianoforte selection, "Gipsy Airs," Miss Scott; Song, "Abscon," Mr. Lyle; Song, Mrs. Duncan; Song, Mr. Ford; Song, "When you come back," Mrs. Lyle; Recitation, Mr. Young; Song, "The Magic of your Voice," Miss Scott.

The evening terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

RIVALS IN LOVE.

COOLIE FACTION FIGHT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, two Chinese were charged with engineering a fight between two coolie factions.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for one of the defendants.

Inspector Sim stated that the Police heard that a fight was proceeding in Stone Nullah Lane, between rat-catchers and coal coolies, and when they visited the scene they were only able to arrest the two defendants. One of the men had behaved very courageously on two previous occasions, on one of which he wrested a revolver from the hand of a would-be murderer.

The quarrel arose in consequence of the two defendants being infatuated with the same woman.

Mr. Wolfe bound the defendants over in bonds of \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING.
Despatched, Oct. 31st.
Delivered, Nov. 4th.

Foreign circles are amused at the Chinese Government's replies to the Allied Note, before it has been dispatched, regarding China's war attitude.

The Ministry of the Interior authorises the internment of von Hanniken.

The Senate to-morrow will be moved to send congratulations upon the Allies' victories, to Great Britain, France and America.

[It will be noticed that the above telegram has taken four days to reach us from Peking. These inordinate delays generally occur over week-ends, which, peradventure, explaineth much.—Ed., H.D.P.]

[THROUGH MESSRS. AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRADE AND JAPANESE COMPETITION.

LONDON, November, 3rd.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Cotton Control Board to the fact that Japanese and other cotton goods are being supplied to India and China at prices with which British competition is impossible, and that the Japanese are acquiring control of many classes of goods hitherto almost exclusively supplied by Great Britain. The Control Board has replied that it is considering the problem.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

QUESTIONS BY THE ALLIES.

PEKING, November 4th.

The Foreign Ministers have asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking the following questions:—

(1)—Why is the Peking Government taking the Boxer indemnity and the Salt-revenue to cover the expenses of the war with the South.

(2)—Why troops of the European War Anticipation Bureau are being utilised in the fighting between North and South.

(3)—Why the Nuncio from the Pope was accepted without the Allies' consent.

(4)—Why an end is not put to the interruptions on the Tientsin-Pekow and other railways.

(5)—Why steps have not been taken to deal with enemy properties.

(6)—Why the Chinese Authorities cannot stop enemy machinations and plots in Shanghai and Tientsin.

(7)—Why trade with enemies has not been stopped.

(8)—Why enemy firms and shops have not been closed.

(9)—Why Allied representatives are not admitted in Court when the case of an enemy spy is being heard.

ARMISTICE ON THE FUKIEN FRONT.

The Fukien Tschun has reported that an armistice was declared on the Fukien front on the 1st inst.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 4th.

KING CHOW REPORT.

It is stated that large bodies of Canton forces are concentrating near Hoihow and will commence a strong attack on Hoihow if an armistice is not concluded.

CANTON WAR BONDS.

The Tschun is requested to apply to the Governors of Hongkong and Macao to allow Canton War Bonds to be sold in those places.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

680 TAELS FOUND IN WOMAN'S POSSESSION.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 680 taels of non-Government opium.

Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Thursday, remarking that defendant, not being a millionaire, would not be able to furnish the bail he was willing to grant.

It would be over \$80,000—ten times the value of the opium.

THE WAR.

AUSTRIA SIGNS AN ARMISTICE.

HASTY ENEMY RETREAT TOWARDS GHENT

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT DESTROYED.

KAISER'S VIEWS ON POLITICAL CHANGES.

General

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

PARIS, November 2nd.

A Havas message states:—
In the inter-Allied Conference at Versailles, Belgium and Japan are being represented.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SIGNS AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George received a telephone message at Downing Street, from Paris, that the news has arrived there that Austria-Hungary, the last of Germany's props, has gone out of the war.

General Diaz signed an armistice on Sunday afternoon and it comes into operation at 3 p.m. on Monday.

DISLOCATION OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

LYONS, November 2nd.

A message from Vienna states that an Imperial Ordinance authorises officers in the active army, reserve, and territorial living in towns where National Councils have been formed to quit the Imperial Army and join for service in the Armies constituted in these countries.

The same authorisation may be given by their chiefs to soldiers for similar transfer.

This admits the absolute dislocation of the Austro-Hungarian Army.—*French Wireless.*

THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT IN VIENNA.

LONDON, November 3rd.

News from Vienna and Budapest continues to be vague and contradictory. Despatches from Budapest, via Amsterdam, describe the soldiers as acclaiming the new National Government, whereas a telegram via Copenhagen states that communication between Berlin and Budapest has been cut.

The last advice reported bloody street fighting between Hungarian and Bosnian troops.

Apparently the troops in both capitals are clamouring for peace, and now the Governments are trying to soothe them.

Thus the German-Austrian Council at Vienna has issued a proclamation to the garrison, also to the soldiers at the front, promising the immediate conclusion of peace and a speedy demobilisation, and urging them to refrain from excesses.

Representatives of the Council visited the barracks to negotiate with the soldiers regarding the formation of a German-Austrian Army.

THE KAISER'S ABDICATION.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Reuter has been informed by the Foreign Office that the rumours of the abdication of the Kaiser should be received with the greatest suspicion.

THE KAISER'S ABDICATION PROPOSAL OPPOSED.

COPENHAGEN, November 3rd.

It appears that in order to maintain the unity of the German Empire most of the Reichstag parties now oppose the abdication of the Kaiser. Some of the Socialists have protested against Herr Scheidemann's demand that the Kaiser should abdicate.

THE KAISER UNROBING.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

The text of the Kaiser's decree, addressed to the Chancellor is as follows:—

"Your Grand Ducal Highness, I return herewith, for immediate publication, the Bill to amend the Imperial Constitution and the Law of March 17th, 1879, relating to the representation of the Imperial Chancellor, which was submitted to me for signature.

"On the occasion of a step so momentous for the further history of the German people, I desire to express my feelings.

Prepared by a series of Government Acts, the new order now comes into force, transferring the fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people. Thus ends a period which will stand in honour, before the eyes of future generations. In spite of all the struggles between inherited authority and the aspiring forces, it rendered possible to our people that tremendous development which imperishably revealed itself in the wonderful achievements of this war.

In the terrible storms of four years of war, however, old forms have been broken up, not to leave ruins behind but to make room for new and vital forms.

After the achievements of these times the German people can claim that no right which may guarantee a free and happy future shall be withheld from them.

The proposals of the Allied Governments, now adopted and extended, owe their origin to this conviction.

I, however, with my exalted Allies, endorse these decisions of Parliament in the firm determination, so far as I am concerned, of co-operating in their full development, convinced that I am thereby promoting the weal of the German people.

The Kaiser's office is one of service to the people. May therefore the new order release all the good powers which my own people need in order to support them in the trials hanging over the Empire, and with a firm step win a bright future from the gloom of the present."

THE LATEST ABOUT THE KAISER.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Rumours regarding the abdication of the Kaiser continue, but are received with the greatest reservation.

The latest is that the Kaiser signed an Abdication Decree at the Assembly of Confederate Princes in Berlin on October 30th, but the execution of the Decree has been postponed owing to fears of the effect on the public moral, and the divergencies of views regarding the succession.

THE KAISER TO CO-OPERATE.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

On the occasion of the constitutional developments coming into force, the Kaiser issued a Decree endorsing the decisions of the Reichstag, and avowing his determination to co-operate in their full development.

THE END IN SIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

The whole of the German Press, discussing the Kaiser's position, published inspired statements that he intends to issue a decree assenting to the internal political changes.

A meeting of the Progressive Party at Munich passed a resolution demanding the Kaiser's abdication.

The *Neuer Zeitung* reports that a crowd of thousands demonstrated before the palace at Stuttgart, demanding the abdication of the Kaiser and the formation of a German Socialist Republic.

The police dispersed them with difficulty.

A meeting in Berlin of banking, commercial and industrial representatives passed a resolution urging the Government to accept the *Entente* armistice terms, as it is impossible to expect the war situation to improve.

GERMANY'S ANNEXATIONIST PLANS.

PARIS, November 3rd.

The *Echo de Paris* states that it has proofs that the Germans had an understanding with Doctor Adler, and did all they could to have him made leader of German-Austria.

While they encourage Bolshevism elsewhere in Austria-Hungary they intend that order shall be kept in the German Provinces.

They even promised to send troops and a thousand waggon-loads of flour, thus clearly revealing annexationist plans.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Clause 3 of the terms of the Turkish Armistice also provides for the surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the Italians.

Clause 18 provide for the surrender of ports in the Hejaz, at Assir and Yemen, and in Syria and Mesopotamia.

PRAGUE MILITARY COMMANDER ARRESTED.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Prague Military Commander, Gen. Kestranek, and two Staff officers have been arrested by the Czech-Slovak National Council for attempting a coup d'etat against the Council with the assistance of Hungarian troops. The latter refused to obey orders and fraternised with the Czechs.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

A telegram from Sofia states that a Regency Council has taken charge of affairs in Bulgaria. M. Stambulinsky has an army of 40,000.

EX-BRITISH PREMIER ON PEACE.

LONDON, November 2nd.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, speaking at Cupar, said that matters had reached a stage at which victory must be decisive if peace is to be secured.

All our sacrifices will have been thrown away if we acquiesce in anything less than a peace which decides on the permanent crushing of the present enemies' aggressive ambition and renders a recurrence of such a war impossible by striking at the very root of the causes of war.

A League of Nations must be attained too, but if it is to exist in a practical sense, then no country could participate in partnership if its Government is based on autocracy.

VERSAILLES SUGGESTED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, November 3rd.

Le Temps suggests that the Peace Conference should be held at Versailles.

ANOTHER EARNEST OF GERMANY'S SINCERITY.

PARIS, November 3rd.

German aeroplanes bombed Nancy on the evening of October 31st, causing civilian casualties and severe damage.

PILGRIMAGES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, November 2nd.

The customary pilgrimages are being held in France.

M. Poincare visited many of the cemeteries. Over 130,000 people visited Bagneux, 85,000 visited Pantin and 62,000 visited Pere Lachaise.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, November 3rd.

General Crowder has announced a draft, which calls for the mobilisation of 281,000 men, before November 21st, bringing the total of the United States Army to over 4,000,000.

DISCONTENTED DUTCH SOLDIERS.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

Discontented owing to the suspension of leave, hundreds of Dutch soldiers in Flushing smashed the windows of the residence of Commander Walcheren and the Officers' Club. The Police, with drawn sabres, assisted by Field Artillery, dispersed the demonstrators.

LLOYD'S WAR RISKS INSURANCE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Lloyd's War Risks Insurance rates have been reduced to a nominal figure for voyages in more distant parts and by 50 to 25 per cent. for other voyages.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT BLOWN UP.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

A telegram from Vienna states that two Italian naval officers entered the Pola roadstead at night, mined and blew up the Austrian Dreadnought *Viribus Unitus*. Most of the crew was saved.

There is no explanation of how the raid was carried out.

These two officers placed a mine alongside the hull.

An official statement says it was Engineer Commander Rosetti and Surgeon-Lieutenant Parolecki who destroyed the *Viribus Unitus*. It is believed that both have been taken prisoner.

The *Giornale d'Italia* states that the *Viribus Unitus* was sunk by a new invention of Engineer Commander Rosetti.

TERRIBLE TRAIN DISASTER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.

Eight-five were killed and 200 injured when a sub-way train at Brooklyn jumped the rails. The first carriage was smashed to fragments while the others caught fire.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report on the silver market states that it continues quiet, with a sound tone. There was no fresh movement in the Shanghai exchange.

The silver market is quiet.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN TROOPS LAND IN TRIESTE.

ROME, November 3rd.

Italian troops have landed in Trieste.

THE RIVER TAGLIAMENTO REACHED.

LONDON, November 3rd.

An Italian official statement says:—
The First Army entered into action yesterday and captured Mount Majo and Mount Cimone.

The Sixth Army continues to advance on the Asiago Plateau, capturing numerous guns and prisoners.

There was lively rearguard fighting in the Sugana and Cison Valleys.

Our cavalry reached the right bank of the Tagliamento.

The number of prisoners and booty is increasing.

ALLIES WELL EAST OF THE LIVENZA.

PARIS, November 3rd.

A British-Italian official statement says:—
We are well east of the Livenza River.

The prisoners captured by the Tenth Army exceed 15,000. The guns taken number 150. Ten thousand prisoners and over 100 guns were taken by the Fourteenth British Corps.

In operations on the Asiago Plateau the Forty-eighth Division took 900 prisoners.

The Balkans.

PARIS, November 3rd.

The Serbians have occupied Belgrade.

The entry into the city.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—
The Serbians reached the Danube on October 30th, between Semendria and Belgrade, and occupied Belgrade the next day when the Commander of the First Serbian Army solemnly entered the city.

The Jugo-Slav forces in Montenegro are nearing Podgoritz.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER ST. SAULVE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—
Determined fighting occurred all day long south and east of Valenciennes.

We made good progress north-east of Maresches and east and north of Presneau capturing the hamlet of St. Hubert and the farms in the vicinity.

East of Valenciennes, we captured Marly Village, and our advanced troops entered St. Saulve.

In the course of these operations, we captured two tanks which the enemy had used in his unsuccessful counter-attacks on November 1st; we also captured several hundred prisoners.

We advanced our line and captured prisoners in a successful minor operation west of Landreches.

We dropped 154 tons of bombs, scoring many direct hits on the railways.

We shot down 13 enemy aeroplanes and drove down 7 out of control.

Ten British machines are missing.

FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—
We captured, yesterday, a steel works south-east of Valenciennes which the enemy had determinedly defended all day long.

We advanced our line a mile and a half east of the town and completed the capture of St. Saulve. We took 5,000 prisoners in two days; also four tanks and a few guns.

FOUR MILES FROM OUTSKIRTS OF GHENT.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A British-Belgian communiqué states:—
The attacks of the Second British Army and the Franco-American Army on October 31st and November 1st bore fruit today.

Pressed by the Belgian Army and the left wing of the French Army, the enemy was forced to retreat hastily in the direction of the Ghent-Nerneuzen Canal.

At the end of the day the Franco-Belgians reached a line as follows:—
Eclou, Waerschoote, Lieve Canal, and farther south as far as Seveverghem.

We reached a point four kilometres from the outskirts of Ghent.

On the left bank of the Scheldt, we occupied the villages on the north up to Seveverghem.

Allied aviators throughout maintained their air mastery and the results obtained by the British aviators were particularly remarkable.

AMERICANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT TOWNS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

An American communiqué states:—
The First Army continued to advance overcoming all resistance and capturing among others the towns of Champignoulles, Morthomme, Verneil, Buzancy, Villers-de-Vantdon, and Clergy-le-Petit.

The prisoners now exceed 4,000, including four Battalion Commanders with their staffs.

The enemy has abandoned enormous material.

Sixty-three guns and hundreds of machine-guns were captured; also a complete Bavarian battery with its personnel and horses.

ALLIES CROSS THE "DERIVATION" CANAL.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A Belgian communiqué issued yesterday states:—
As a result of the fighting in the last few days the enemy this morning abandoned his positions on the "derivation" Canal which we crossed at dawn.

North of the Bruges-Ghent Canal, we occupy Ebelome, and Weischoot, and carried our line to the Lieve Canal.

Between the Bruges-Ghent Canal and the Lys, we advanced beyond Meerendree, Overpoucke, Baervelde, Bherde and Baire.

ALLIED CAPTURES ON THE WEST.

PARIS, November 3rd.

Since July 15th the Allies have taken prisoner 7,990 officers and 354,305 men; we also captured 6,217 guns, 33,622 machine-guns and 3,907 minethrowers.

Of these, 2,472 officers, 105,871 men, 2,064 guns, 13,639 machine-guns, and 1,193 mine throwers were captured during October.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A German official statement says:—
We withdrew south of Deynze, behind the Scheldt.

We evacuated Valenciennes.

The enemy near Vence advanced to the heights on the eastern bank of the Aisne and gained a footing at Falaise.

The Americans gained territory on both sides of Bayonville.

The English, south of Valenciennes, and the Americans, west of the Meuse, gained local territory.

LATER.

We have withdrawn from the junction of the Lys and the Scheldt to Ghent.

The English pressed us back to Saultren, recapturing Presneau.

Owing to the American break through we withdrew between the Aisne and Champignoulles.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, November 2nd.

A Havas message states:—
While Germany asks for an Armistice a general offensive has been resumed on the Western front. Everywhere the German resistance has been broken and soon the enemy will be compelled to withdraw from his present line.

An attack was launched yesterday, General Gouraud's Fourth Army on the top of the loop in the Aisne co-operating with the First American Army.

The French pushed their line three miles to the important junction of the roads leading from Sedan to Metz.

Many points of the "Krimhild" line were broken.

The French have advanced in some places two miles.

American troops met with equal success.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS RETREAT THROUGH THE ARGONNE FOREST.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—
Vigorous attacks by the Fourth Army on the Aisne front, combined with a victorious American effort between Argonne and the Meuse, compelled the enemy to retreat through the Argonne Forest.

His rearguards resisted desperately, but were unable to arrest our advance.

Our left wing occupied the southern bank of the Ardennes Canal for two kilometres between Semuy and Neuville-et-Day.

Farther south, we captured the Veduy Woods and Bally village, and reached the outskirts of Ailleux in spite of very fierce resistance.

Our right wing captured Longuey and Primat, and passed Chenepate, vigorously pursuing the enemy in spite of a serious obstacle—the Argonne Forest.

The enemy is abandoning huge material. We have taken hundreds of prisoners.

PROGRESS OF FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

LYONS, November 2nd.

On Friday, General Gouraud's force took the offensive on either side of Vouziers and progressed on a front of 20 kilometres and attained their objectives.

They passed the Aisne, and occupied the villages Semuy and Voucy, and pushed up to the plateau.

The American Army advanced west of Grandpre and conquered several villages and advanced more than three kilometres at certain points.—*French Wireless.*

FRANCO-AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

PARIS, November 3rd.

In Belgium, the armies operating in Flanders obtained important successes.

North of Audenarde, the French and Americans conquered the heights on the Lys and Escaut, and took Audenarde and 19 villages.

The advance in two days reached a depth of from eight to 16 kilometres.—*French Wireless.*

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS IN PRESENT ATTACK.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—
On the Aisne front we again advanced at night and took the villages of Lacroix-aux-Bois and Nivry.



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GERMAN PRISONERS' LETTERS.

EFFECT OF LIFE IN ENGLAND.

There are many German prisoners of war who are beginning to wonder if, after all, the Fatherland is worth fighting for. At any rate, the number of those who state their unwillingness to return to the land of their origin is steadily increasing. It would be a mistake to suppose that anti-militarism and Socialism are confined merely to the civilian internment camps. Such sentiments are making very fair headway in the German soldiers' camps. Much of the discontent is caused by disgust with the apathy or fussy interference of the German authorities in connection with matters which vitally affect the personal interests of the prisoners. Here is a sample. A German prisoner-of-war, writing to a friend in the U.S.A., says:—

"You cannot imagine how terrible it is to be in the Kaiser's country nowadays. Good luck, I am not there, otherwise I would be no more amongst the living. I can only advise you not to go back, except if you are forced to do so. It is only for a mad clique of militarists who are dragging our honest names into the dirt, and whom we are to curse for our pitiful situation, but I hope that the rest of the world will bring them back to their senses soon. I have not heard of my brother Wilhelm lately, poor lad; he has to fight for his mad Kaiser, but I have strong hope that he'll soon become such a brave soldier as I am. I hope you'll understand."

From this it would appear that the writer, being thoroughly "fed up" with soldiering in the army of the "mad Kaiser," seized the first opportunity that presented itself to be captured by the British. No doubt there are others of the same mind in the German army in France.

Another prisoner writes:—"I am now in an officers' camp as orderly. But I would not go there a second time, and would rather prefer an English working camp. One can see how a soldier can be treated, without his being able to say one little word about it (but not on the part of the English)."

"Please enclose your pictures next time you send anything." Another prisoner writes. "The German Censors had better apply their strict powers elsewhere rather than keep a harmless photograph away from a father of a family; that sort had better show their nose at the front, or sit better in captivity, far from their belongings; then these Government officials would know what it was like to have the photograph of a wife and child kept from them. Well, the next Reichstag's election after the war will show the gentry what's what. I should think those who have been deceived are pretty tired of it by now, and their eyes are opened."

This is an example of how the fussy interference of the German authorities ferments the spirit of discontent amongst the prisoners of war in England. These prisoners are not fools. Many of them are shrewd men, who are quite capable of thinking for themselves. In England, although they are in captivity, they are in a free country and are living in an atmosphere of freedom such as they could never hope to find in Germany. That this is having its effect is very noticeable in many of the letters. Here is a case in point:—

"Greet B. from me, and tell him to keep his present position in hospital as long as possible, for a hero's death looks better at a distance, and also they put on their decorations over there to strengthen the sense of citizenship." We imprisoned rank and file are only regarded by the German Government as useless for war material, and treated therefore as such when it comes to a question of exchange. However, I could not expect this to be otherwise after my experience during the war. The English people have, however, created in a short time through exactly opposite, that is to say, more humane measures, a man-power which is at least of equal value. If we return home after the war with a more unbiased opinion than we ever could have acquired there, that is not our fault."

It would be wrong to conclude from these letters that the mass of German prisoners-of-war is seriously disaffected. One does not suppose this to be the case for a moment. At the same time, however, there is no doubt that many of the prisoners are drawing comparisons between the lot of the people of England and that of the people of Germany, and in this comparison the Fatherland certainly does not benefit. When they are repatriated they will talk. One can leave it at that.—Daily Telegraph.

FIRST MAORI CONTINGENT. NEW ZEALAND HONOURED.

An interesting incident which illustrates the brotherhood of chivalry that has followed British rule among the native races of the Empire took place in London recently, when the High Commissioner for New Zealand (the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie), on behalf of the Apuamoa Patriotic League of New Zealand, presented Captain H. R. Vercoe, D.C.M., D.S.O., of the First Maori Contingent, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, with a gold medal for long and brave service in the great war. This gallant and distinguished officer is a grandson of a famous Maori chief, who fought against us in the battle of Gatepa, situated in the Touranga district, or Bay of Plenty, as Captain Cook called it. At that battle the Maori chieftains and their wonderful fighting men defeated their British opponents. As showing not only the valour but the chivalry which has always characterised the Maori race it is recorded upon unquestionable authority that among the Maori's prisoners was a young naval officer, beardless, and looking even younger than his years, to whom the Maori commander-in-chief spoke as follows: "According to the custom of battle, it is in my power to put you to death, but Maoris do not fight women and boys. Go back to your mother, and come again when you are older, when we will fight you." At that same battle Captain Vercoe's grandfather was fatally wounded after having displayed amazing valour in leading his men against the British force. But he bore his foe no ill-will, and when dying expressed the hope that if the Maoris fought again it would be with the British and not against them. And so it has come to pass.

When war broke out in 1914, the dead Maori chief's grandson went back among his mother's people and asked for volunteers to fight for the great White King, who had shown that his rule was not only just, but generous and chivalrous. Young Vercoe received an instant response from some of the most stalwart of the Maori fighting youths, many of them of distinguished Maori blood. "And I," said Vercoe, "will fight with you, and as one of you. Let us enlist to-day." He was as good as his word. Refusing a commission and enlisting with his Maori compatriots as a private in the first New Zealand Expeditionary Force, Vercoe left for Gallipoli, where he was decorated with the D.C.M. and promoted for great gallantry to commissioned rank. Subsequently he went to France, where his gallantry and leadership gained him the D.S.O. Now Captain Vercoe is leaving upon a military mission for his native land, where we may be sure a great reception awaits him, and not least from the descendants of his mother's people.

The gold medal which Captain Vercoe is so proud to possess was presented by Sir Thomas Mackenzie at the request of the following tribes: The Ngaitatani, the Ngaitikahiti, and the Ngaitikahiti, of Rototiti, Rotorua. It bears the inscription: "A token of remembrance to Captain H. R. Vercoe, D.S.O., 1st Maori Contingent, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, for long services in the Great War, from the Apuamoa Patriotic League."

In making the presentation Sir Thomas Mackenzie said: "We have here tonight Captain Vercoe, who combines in himself the very best elements of British and Maori tradition, for he is a descendant of an Englishman of high character and integrity and of the daughter of a famous Maori chieftain. He is a man who has exercised a great influence in bringing the Maori fighting men and reinforcements to realise the importance of supporting the cause of liberty and justice in the great war. He addressed his people of Rototiti and other places, and as an example to them himself enlisted and fought with them as a private. Subsequently Captain Vercoe distinguished himself in Gallipoli and in Flanders, and it is reported that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross. I have been entrusted with the presentation of this gold medal by the Mayor of Auckland on behalf of two well-known tribes." Captain Vercoe expressed his thanks in an appropriate speech.

FIVE MINUTES WITH THE KING.

WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE INVESTED AT THE PALACE.

"Investiture, sir!" "Yes," I replied. This was the greeting I had from the impassive policeman on duty at the Palace gates.

"Pass right through and leave by the other gate," he shouted to my taxidriver, and thirty seconds later I was deposited at the entrance hall of the Palace. An usher took possession of my friends, and another asked, "What decoration, sir?" "Military Cross," I replied. "Down this corridor and enter the large anteroom on your right," was his next remark. There I found a very blasé Staff captain who fired off a couple of rapid questions. "Name, please? Regiment? Thanks," and I joined the waiting crowd in the room.

The room gradually filled. About half an hour passed, and then a certain well-known general entered and gave us a few words of advice. We fell in as our names were called out, and filed out of the room into the entrance hall again. There we met other parties, all converging towards the doors—V.C.s, D.S.O.s, several Tommies for rank and file decorations, and lastly, a few nurses.

"I say," remarked my neighbour, "do you see Nurse—?" "Yes," I replied. "Wonderful little woman," he continued. "When the hospital at— was bombed," etc. Here followed a narrative that made me wonder what I was getting an M.C. for.

THE KING ARRIVES.

The band struck up "God Save the King," and we knew that his Majesty had taken up his place on the dais. A few seconds later a burst of clapping and cheering announced the fact that a certain little sergeant had been awarded his V.C. All this time we were moving at a snail's pace towards the quadrangle everybody whispering to his neighbour or nervously silent. A subaltern in our queue, recognising a friend in a major's uniform by asked what he was getting "D.S.O." came the reply "Change with you," says our irrepressible sub. "Right," answered the major. "I never did like the D.S.O. ribbon; does not harmonise with a khaki colour scheme."

"I hope I don't lose my head," says the captain in front of me, "and give his Majesty my clearest ticket when he hands me my gun." So the humorous banter went on until we found ourselves in the quadrangle and "eyes front."

After five minutes' shuffling I found myself at the foot of the ramp leading to the raised platform on which the King stood. Lieutenant—, Royal—, the Military Cross—, announced the stentorian voice of a Staff "wallah." I tried mentally and physically to pull myself together, took a few paces forward until I saw a white line, halted, turned left, and gave what I hoped was the smartest salute of my life, and faced—his Majesty. What a jelly fish I felt! His Majesty turned to the general in attendance to be handed a bright new Cross. Two impressions stand out very vividly in my mind. One, that the white line upon which I stood was very regular and well painted, and the other, that the noise made by the knocking of my knees must surely be heard above that of the band outside.

A LITTLE CHAT.

Then the King spoke, and whether it was the influence of those kindly eyes or the reassuring smile, I know not, but my temperature was nearer the normal than it had been for two hours.

"How long have you held a commission?" "How long were you in the ranks?" Nothing escapes the keen eye of our King. He had spotted the ribbon given me when in the ranks, and that was sufficient. "Have you been in France all the while?" "What gun are you on?" glancing at my cap badge. "Very useful weapon, I hear." Then, of course, I could have talked to him for hours.

A rapid pinning on of the Cross follows, a hearty shake of the hand; and you hear "I'm very pleased to present you with the M.C." Another salute, right turn, and you walk away feeling that having met him for the first time in your life, you now know your King much better than cinema or daily paper could ever have hoped to teach you. You walk back into the Palace, an usher unpins your medal, places it in a case, and hands it to you; with your stick. Out again and into the quadrangle, feeling that you have passed one of life's signposts. A few more presentations. "God Save the King," and his Majesty walks back into the Palace.

Your greatest ordeal, however, is to come. "Oh! do please show me the Cross." "What did the King say to you?" "Oh, do tell us what you got it for." That is the last straw. "Well," you say, "there was a basket full of them, and I grabbed mine before they all went."

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words—"It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulences, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold in boxes, labelled "Pills." (See also notice on page 27.)

[2455]



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[227]

Sore Red Pimples On Boy's Head

Irritated and itched. Would scream with pain. Spread over head and chest. Could not rest and hair fell out. Cuticura healed in two weeks.

From signed statement of Mrs. F. Butler, 22, Waterloo Bridge, Waterloo St., Camberwell Green, London, S. E. 8, Eng., August 11, 1918.

A little care, a little patience, the use of Cuticura Soap, and no other, on the skin and for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment, now and then, to any pimples, rashes, redness, roughness or chandruff often means a clear, healthy skin, clean scalp and good hair through life. Besides it is a pleasure to use these fragrant emollients. Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 21, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

[25-11]

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"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to \$580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

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[2414]

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	TO	DATE
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"CHITSHING"	Wed, 6th Nov. 8 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKANG"	Wed, 6th Nov. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YOSANG"	Wed, 6th Nov. 8 p.m.
SANTAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Fri, 8th Nov. 8 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENANG"	Fri, 8th Nov. 8 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri, 15th Nov. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM". Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWUJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

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WEATHER REPORT

November 4th, at 12.05.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anti-cyclone is probably moving eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 1.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 95.61 inches, against an average of 80.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	N. winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocha	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

NOVEMBER 4TH, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Nemuro	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Hakodate	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Tokio	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Kobe	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Kagoshima	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Osaka	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Naha	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Taipei	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Batavia	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Singapore	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
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Bombay	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
Calcutta	8 a.m.	30.0	58	85	SE	10	Cloudy
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SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 7th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Nov.	D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 12th Nov.	Noon.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. at 1 P.M.
"BAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 12th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cuisine.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID ISAACSON & CO. LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Des at	Des at
Colombo	Nov. 12th		MAHARAJA	at London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Des at	Des at
			if sailing about	London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DAVIES, at 19 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	TUES. 5th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 Tons	SAT. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 Tons	FRI. 15th Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA. Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
SUWA MARU ... MON. 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.
FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

Telephone 347 and 349

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU, FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 5th Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,900	Nov. 8th.

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

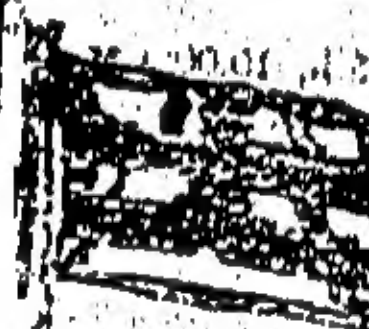
Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service, via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"KUREHA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 16th Nov. at 3 P.M.	
"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.	
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"GOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th Nov. at 9 A.M.	
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th Nov. at 10 A.M.	

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Tel. No. 744 and 745

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU. "NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Price's Building. O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street. Tel. 157-25.

